

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 402.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

CHEAP STATIONERY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
ARE NOW SELLING A PARCEL OF
CHEAP STATIONERY.

MACHINE AND HAND MADE

WRITING, LETTER & NOTE PAPERS.

CHEAP PRIVATE

AND

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.

NOTTING PAPER.

SCRIBBLING AND MEMORANDUM

BLOCKS.

OFFICE SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED).....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL.....\$833,333.33

RESERVE FUND.....\$70,558.47

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., [LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,

LO YUEN MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all Parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and

Accumulations, 8th

May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., WM. MEYERINK, Esq.,

A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,

Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all

parts of the world.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest

on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the

UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-

tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether

Shareholders or not) in proportion to the

premiums paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [83]

THE Underigned have been appointed

AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD

OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

Intimations.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that ORIGINAL

SCRIP CERTIFICATE No. 3, dated 6th

January, 1883, for 25 SHARES Nos. 1, 19, &

2, 415 in the above Company, registered in

the Name of JAMES CAMPBELL WARDLAW,

has been LOST, and a Duplicate thereof will

be issued at once. No Transfers taking place

under the said Original Certificate will be

Recognised by the Company hereafter.

RUSSELL & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1883. [555]

LOST.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON between

Murray-Pier and Government House,

A GOLD LOCKET, with MONOGRAM and

Chain, was LOST. The Finder will be

REWARDED, if necessary, on

RETURNING the same to the

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [566]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF BOOKS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been

instructed to Sell by Public Auction, at

TO-MORROW,

the 12th instant, at 2 O'CLOCK P.M.,

The LIBRARY of the late Mr. JUSTICE

SNOWDEN.

Comprising:—

The Principal LAW BOOKS and General

LITERATURE.

Also,

Few Books on CHINESE SUBJECTS, and

MORRISON'S CHINESE DICTIONARY.

The BOOKS will be on view at the Court

House on the 11th instant.

TERMS.—Cash.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1883. [348]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the late CHEA KAI

TUNG, Manager and Partner of YEE

CHONG HONG, No. 60, Bonham Strand, who

left for Fokien to celebrate his mother's

obsequies, but died a month after arrival there,

at the request of his wife, concubine, son, &c.,

the settlement of the accounts of the above firm

and deceased's private accounts, have, by the

permission of the Supreme Court, been entrusted

to GAN KONG POY, ON SING CHOW, and

CHEA PHOO GEAN. Notice is given that the

accounts up to the end of Year 1882 have been

settled, and deceased's interest therein

ended. The YEE CHONG FIRM's Partners are

now as follows:—DON JOAQUIN B. LIMJAP,

LUM CHEU TO, LUM HUM LIM, CHOI

LIM SANG, CHONG KONG CHEUNG, LUM

HOCK CHIN and CHEA HU'KEE, &c.

GAN KONG POY,

ON SING CHOW,

CHEA PHOO GEAN, Trustees.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1883. [356]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence Mr. E. L. WOODIN

is appointed by the MANAGING DIREC-

TORS to conduct the Business of this Company

at Hongkong.

A. McIVER,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1883. [339]

NOTICE.

MR. ANTONIO JOSE DA FONSECA is

AUTHORISED to Sign my name per pro-

curator from this date.

M. A. DOS REMEDIOS.

Macao, 26th April, 1883. [333]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST of the late WILLIAM

EDWARD HENRY DUNN in Our Firm

ceased on the 28th March last.

DUNN, MELBYE & Co.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [358]

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from the Colony

Messrs. LINSTED & DAVIS will act

as my ATTORNEYS.

GRANVILLE SHARP.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1883. [354]

To be Let.

TO LET.

FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New

BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R. B. Lot

20, now roofed in and nearly completed, the

property of Mr. J. ENSTON SQUIER.

For all information, apply to

BIRD & PALMER.

Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [307]

TO LET.

BOULDER LODGE,

No. 1, CASTLE ROAD.

Apply to

THE SPANISH PROCURATION.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1883. [347]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

No. 7, GARDEN ROAD (at present occupied

by Messrs. DEETJEN & Co., and will be vacant

on the 30th June next).

No. 25A, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [7]

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 Rooms)

with GARDEN, in Mosque Junction. The

above has Gas and Water laid on and im-

mediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to

D. NOWROJEE,

Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [18]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON

AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE,

(Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the

late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S

SODA WATER FACTORY

is now prepared to receive all orders for

every description of Aerated Waters with

promptness and dispatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY

IS GUARANTEED.

Consumers are invited to try these carefully

Manufactured

SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be ad-

dress to The Factory,

7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [379]

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

EX S.S. "GLENCOE."

EX S.S. "GLENOGLE."

WHITE DRESS MATERIALS.

CREAM DRESS MATERIALS.

NUNS' VEILINGS in every Color.

SUMMER BEIGES in every Color.

GALATEAS for Boys' Washing Suits.

WHITE INDIA MUSLINS.

MULL-CORD MUSLINS.

WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS.

BLACK and COLORED SUNSHADES.

LADIES' PATENT LEATHER SLIPPERS.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES.

New Patterns in POMPADOUR SATEENS.

Plain Colored SATEENS in every Shade.

FRENCH PERCALES in every Pattern.

Specialties in ZEPHYR CHECKS.

CANVAS CORSETS for Summer Wear.

SUMMER PAJAMAH FLANNELS.

Novelties in LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS.

Trimmed & Untrimmed HATS & BONNETS.

A Choice Selection of FLOWERS.

OSTICH TIPS & FLATS in Light Colours.

INKSTANDS in Great Variety.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. [249]

KELLY & WALSH'S

LIST OF NEWLY IMPORTED TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES.

TOBACCOS.

RICHMOND GEM CURLY CUT.

SWEET CAPORAL.

HALF CAPORAL.

CAPORALS.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

EXTRA BRIGHT VIRGINIA.

LONG CUT VIRGINIA.

TURKISH MIXTURE.

COCK ROBIN.

BRIGHT AMERICAN BIRD'S EYE.

UGLY CUT (CAVENDISH).

PERIQUE VIRGINIA MIXTURE.

VETERAN.

WILLS' BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.

HAVANA CIGARS OF THE CHOICEST BRANDS; MANILA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,

THOROUGHLY WELL SEASONED.

TOBACCOS—(CONTINUED).

OLD JUDGE.

HAPPY THOUGHT—Medium Strength.

DOLLAR BRAND—Full Strength.

STAR MIXTURE—Mild.

GOLDEN EAGLE—Medium Strength.

CIGARETTES.

LITTLE BEAUTIES.

OLD JUDGE.

CAPORAL.

HALF CAPORAL.

RICHMOND GEM.

RUSSIAN

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

PERFUMERS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

MANILA CIGARS,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS

OF

AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,

24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,

14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish the Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will be obliged by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1883.

It must be gratifying to all who take a true interest in commercial enterprise and the march of progress in the neighbouring empire to know that the Canton-Kowloon telegraph line has at last, after encountering many difficulties, been carried to a successful issue. On the evening of Wednesday the 9th instant, the last of 2562 poles, covering a distance of rather more than 112 miles, was erected at Chin Wan, thus practically completing the electric communication between Canton, the first commercial city of the Chinese Empire, and the great emporium of Hongkong. Owing to the retrograde policy of the Colonial Secretary in refusing to permit the Chinese Company to land the end of their cable on this island, the terminus of the Canton-Kowloon telegraph line will in the meantime be at Chin Wan, where a temporary station is now in course of construction. As soon as the line is ready for the transmission of telegrams from the general public here and in Canton due notice will be given, and steam launches will be employed as the medium of communication between the terminus at this end and the Company's Hongkong office. This arrangement is, of course, merely a temporary one, as it cannot be doubted that the Earl of Derby, who is one of the most enlightened statesmen of the age, on having the actual state of affairs properly represented to him, will promptly order the removal of the interdiction which now forbids the connection of the Canton land line with Hongkong by a cable across the Harbour.

We take this opportunity of heartily congratulating the Chinese gentlemen who have supported this project through thick and thin against factious and ungenerous opposition, on having successfully carried out an undertaking which cannot fail to beneficially affect commercial relations between this port and the large cities in the adjacent province, and which may not only tend to cement the friendly relations between opposing races, but further has every probability of proving the thin end of the wedge which will shortly open out the whole of Southern China to foreign intercourse and trade.

Writing under the heading "Friendless France" the San Francisco Chronicle remarks that the report of a triple alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy against France, if true, leaves the Republic in much the same condition as its predecessor in 1792—not only without a friend in Europe, but the three leading Continental monarchies on the close watch for the slightest pretext for an aggressive movement, such as that made by Austria and Prussia in the last decade of the last century in support of the Bourbon monarchy. One Italian paper says:—"If France puts on arrogant airs she will find herself confronted by the unpleasant spectacle of several Powers united for mutual defence." Another, still bolder, flings it into the face of the Republic that "from the Baltic to Sicily she has none but enemies, who are ready to attack her if she but moves a finger!" Still further, this Roman organ of the clericals says: "She (France) is at the mercy of her enemies if there is the slightest *casus belli*, and Italy will not fail, when the chief of the alliance gives the smallest sign, to find such cause, on a few minutes' notice." It may be plausibly inferred that the "chief" of the alliance alluded to is Germany, as having the best military organization and the best financial condition for the mobilization of armies. It may also be inferred that any, the slightest, movement on the part of France toward a violation of the treaty of Versailles of 1871 would be interpreted by Germany as a *casus belli*. A united Austro-German movement upon the Rhine in the direction of Paris would be immediately followed up by the Italians with a military and naval demonstration against Algiers and Tunis, to dislodge the French from their African provinces, in the interest of Italy's security on the island of Sicily, which is menaced by France from Tunis. As much as twenty-two centuries ago the Carthaginians from the same position threatened Rome. In short, the new triple alliance puts the French Republic most rigidly on its good behavior, not only in France, but everywhere. It partakes of the stern qualities of that "Holy Alliance" which was proposed by ALEXANDER I. of Russia at the famous Congress of Vienna, and was only not enforced because Prince METTERNICH and the British Ministers refused to entertain it. This time England is not in the pool and the METTERNICH is the German Chancellor, who hates all republics, but especially hates France, as Dr. Busch's diary gives abundant proofs. It is to be anticipated as one of the first fruits of the alliance that France will be soon warned to withdraw all her military forces from Tunis and to cease the augmentation of her army at home, for this latter can as easily be made to appear a *casus belli* against Germany as the army at Tunis is against the Italians. The ablest of all German Generals has declared that it will take Germany forty years to insure her conquest of Alsace-Lorraine, and cost more money than all the billions she exacted from France by the treaty of 1871. And this expression gives strong color of truth to the reported triple alliance. Under a Republican Government France has always been a formidable Power. It was with Republican soldiers that NAPOLEON drove the Austrians out of Italy. With them he won the renowned victories of Lodi, Rivoli, Marengo; and even Ulm, Austerlitz, Jena, Auerstadt and Friedland were the achievements of troops trained in the great battles of liberty against crowned despots of the "divine right" sort. The raw conscripts which General DUMOURIEZ mustered on the spur of the moment at Valmy and Gammappe were superior in actual conflict to the regulars and veterans of Austria and Prussia, driving them back across the frontier in disgrace. It was the memory of these achievements that prompted the declaration of Von MOLTKE and the necessity of a European monarchical combination for protection against the existing republic, which appears to be permanently founded, thoroughly organized in its army and navy, and financially capable, notwithstanding the failure of late years of its principal crops and the decay of its exports.

But notwithstanding her military organization, France alone is no match for so powerful a triple combination as this one, if it can hold together, and in the light of the recent past, hardly a match for Germany alone. She will be forced to seek counter alliances with Russia and England, even though they may demand from her a reversal of her old policy in relation to the Sultan and sacrifices in Egypt.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A REGULAR Lodge of Perseverance, No. 1165, will be held on Wednesday the 16th inst. at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.

THE Chinese tael is now valued by the officers of Customs in the United States at \$1.20, instead of \$1.21 6-10.

A SHOWER of snow, the first for thirteen years, fell in Rome about two months ago, and the dome of St. Peter's was white for several hours.

PUBLISHED statistics show that 3,290,000,477 cigars are consumed annually in the United States. With the exception of forty mills imported from foreign countries, this vast quantity of cigars is manufactured in the States.

At the Amsterdam Exhibition the most space will be occupied by Belgium. The following are the figures: Belgium 9000 metres, Holland 5,900, Germany and France 6000 each, Great Britain 4000, Spain 2,400 and China and Japan together 2,800.

SADLY ungallant, too, is the fickle Mr. Biggar. A friend asked him, just after the Court had condemned him to pay \$2,000 to Miss Ayland: "Why did you kiss her foot?" "Because," growled the honorable member for Cavan, "it was handsome than her face."

THE shape of the new British man-of-war *Mars* is so peculiar that her keel cannot be laid in any of the usual building-ships, and the vessel must be constructed in one of the docks. Great care is taken to prevent strangers having an opportunity of making any examination of the model and drawings.

CREMATION has recently been discussed in Paris with the result that the "Société de la Crémation" has been formed. Victor Hugo, Clovis Hugues, Charcot, Clémenceau, Alfred Raquet and many other celebrities have become members. The municipality of Paris has given its sanction, and a "firegrave" with Siemens's system of cremation will shortly be one of the established institutions of the gay city.

WE hear that a well known local sharebroker, who has recently returned from paying his devotions at the shrine of—well, we need not go into particulars—is very indignant at our attributing the recent rise in Luans to the return to the colony of the resident head of the "princely house." He says that his return to Hongkong is the secret of the renewed firmness of the mysterious stock, and considers that he ought to get the credit for the present comparatively satisfactory state of affairs. We very gladly make the *amende honorable*. Now, William, we hope you are entirely happy!

M. DUMAS is a very clever man, but he sometimes allows his imagination to gallop away with him. Writing about children, a few weeks ago, he observes, "It is only when the vigour and freshness of youth in a young man have both passed away that French parents intervene to persuade him to settle in life, in order that they may enjoy the luxury of being surrounded with grandchildren." The idea of grandchildren being a "luxury" is delightful. In the soft and placid evening of life, when a respectable rakepater should have done with all the troubles of this nether world, it is awful to think of such a second plague of children. We do not wish to be personal, but grandchildren, especially masculine ones, betray a preternatural, not to say diabolical, aptitude in wrong-doing, which is fairly appalling. One small boy, aged 6, was occupied, yesterday, his parents being from home, in industriously up-heaving the major part of the tiles from his parents' hall, and calmly rejoiced when he saw his revered father gaze with subdued resignation on the wreck which had been made.

THE French "brandy" merchants are said to be much moved at the publicity given to the tricks of their trade in the English newspapers. The figures given by their own Minister of Agriculture in his recent report on the wines of 1882 are conclusive as to the fact that the vineyards of the two Charentes, which alone supplied the genuine wine brandy, are irretrievably ruined. These two departments, which were devoted almost wholly to grape culture, gave 311,000,000 gallons of wine in 1875. Last year they only gave one-eighth of that quantity, being a falling off of 273,000,000 gallons, and the quality was execrable. The condition of Charente proper, which produced the true cognac, is even worse, for the vintage only gave the twenty-second part of the yield of 1875, and the ravages of the phylloxera are each successive year going from bad to worse. "In fact, the pest has now utterly destroyed throughout France nearly 1,000,000 acres of vineyards. Besides this, 1,000,000 acres more are now in different stages of destruction, which goes on at the rate of three years to each plant, for that is the time the insect takes to kill the hardest vine.

OUR evening contemporary's wooden headed contributor "Cuttle" in his latest published "hash up" alluding to the crowding of steamers immediately they arrive by Chinese, says:—"Doubtless some of these gentlemen are most honest in their intentions; nevertheless many of the robberies which so frequently occur on board ship, might doubtless be prevented by the exercise of a little more zeal on the part of the water police." As this is a direct charge of want of zeal on the part of the water police, a charge without any foundation whatever as it is a well known fact that the water police are particularly zealous in carrying out their duties, it is only just that these officers should be exonerated from all blame in the matter. For the information of the sagacious and observant "Cuttle" and of those who have seen the crowding spoken of by the *China Mail*, special swaddler, and who may have felt that something should be done to prevent it, we would merely state that the water police have no authority to move in the matter. Some years ago the same grievance was mooted and several boat owners were fined for obstructing the fairway, but it was afterwards found that the decisions of the magistrates were not legally correct, and consequently up to the present time nothing has been done to make crowding on board a steamer on her arrival an offence against the law. Were the captains of steamers to arrest the Chinese who crowd their craft and prefer a charge against them for being where they have actually no right to be, something could probably be done to put a stop to what is, undoubtedly, a nuisance. In the meantime it is very unfair to blame the water police for lack of zeal in a matter in which they have no power to interfere.

"AN Old Sportman's" communication will appear in to-morrow's issue.

IT is stated that Chicago has a most efficient fire department. There were 981 fires last year, and yet the total loss was only \$569,885.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Glenely will take place (weather permitting) on Monday next the 14th inst. at 5 p.m.

"BRACE UP!" whispered the hangman to the poor fellow whose humpen cravat he was adjusting. "Yes, it's easy for you to say that," was the grim reply, "because you're a suspender."

WHEN Sir Rowland Hill introduced his penny postage, Lord Lichfield who was then the Postmaster-General, said: "Of all the wild and visionary schemes which I have ever heard or read of, this is the most extraordinary."

"I DON'T want no rubbish, no fine sentiments, if you please," said the widow who was asked what kind of an epitaph she desired for her late husband's tombstone. "Let it be short and simple, something like this: 'William Johnson, aged seventy-five years. The good die young.'"

FUNG ALUM, a member of the unemployed division, with a predilection for cooked pork, was in front of Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of stealing the leg of a pig, valued at twenty cents. Fung admitted the charge and was sent to Langkui in the "Retreat" for a six months' spell of hard labor. Six months' confinement for a twenty cent. grab seems a long sentence, but it must be taken into consideration that the delinquent has already figured three times before his Worship for breaches of the law, his last appearance ending in a three months' term for collaring a pair of shoes.

CHIN AFONG, a carpenter, appeared before Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of stealing clothing and money to the value of \$14 the property of a married woman named Chung Chu Un. The lady stated that she was upstairs in her bedroom yesterday when she heard a noise on the ground floor. She went down and found that someone had been in the house and tied up her clothes in a bundle. While she was wondering who could have been about the place, the carpenter man bolted from underneath a bed which was in the room and made for the door. She followed the prisoner who was stopped by a constable and taken to the lock-up. The carpenter admitted the charge and was "sent up" for six months' hard labor.

YEUNG AFOI, a coolie, interviewed Captain Thomsett this morning and informed him that yesterday while he was in Queen's Road he saw a lady drop two one dollar notes from her bag which he picked up and was walking away with them when he was run in. Captain Talpey of the ship *Wandering Jew* said he was in Queen's Road yesterday with his better half admiring the works of art in the various shop windows. His wife had a small reticule on her arm which the prisoner opened and took two dollars therefrom which he bolted. Witness followed him and called out "thief" when the mean fellow was stopped and the money found in his hand. Mr. Talpey corroborated the statement of the wind-jammer skipper, and Mr. Yeung was served out with half-a-year's hard labor.

IT has been apparent for some time past that the imperfections and inconsistencies of the amended Opium Ordinance, produce more difficulties than the police magistrates are possibly able to manage. If the Attorney General can spare time from his many pressing engagements to go carefully through this ordinance, and put it into something within the power of an ordinary comprehension to deal intelligently with, he would be doing good service to the colony. We believe that Mr. Justice Russell is responsible for the merits or demerits of the Opium Ordinance as it now stands; but as His Honour has at present no seat at the Legislative Council it would probably be asking him too much to expect plain sailing out of what is really confusion worse confounded.

ACCORDING to an American contemporary the reports from Paris about French wines show that the half has not been told about the devices of the wine manufacturers in the districts of France, cursed by the phylloxera. Indeed, so gross are the frauds practised and so deleterious the substances used that the public health is being seriously impaired by the use of these vile decoctions of chemicals, which have taken the place of the wholesome juice of the grape, and yet there are people in this country who pin their faith to a French label on a wine bottle and expect to look down on native wines! It simply shows the force of habit and how large a part of what is called the art of the connoisseur is on a level with the manufactured wine whose praises he sings.

WALKING, of itself, says Dr. Sargent of Harvard College, is of no value as an exercise, but a spirited walk is one of the finest of all exercises. If a man enters heartily into this exercise he will be benefited by it. Horseback riding is an excellent exercise for circulation, as very little of the nervous energy is expended. For a person who uses the mind excessively, however, this form of exercise is not good, as it produces nervousness. Swimming is, without exception, one of the finest of all physical exercises. It develops especially the lower portion of the chest, the legs and arms. Running, at a regular and fixed pace, tends to teach one to keep the temper under adverse circumstances; rowing and canoeing, to strengthen the upper part of the thorax and chest are useful. The benefit to be derived from regular practice in a gymnasium by which the mind and nerve-centres are so trained that they have a certain amount of control over the body, so that while the muscles may give out, this mental power, when once obtained by physical training, will never be lost, is of the greatest account.

WONG ASUNG, with three convictions standing against his name in the records of our Police Court, again made his bow before the "beak" this morning on a charge of stealing a trap-door from a house in Queen's Road Central. Prisoner said he went into the house to look for a friend, but the tailor man whose door was the object in dispute said the prisoner was walking off with the door when he dropped down on his little game, and had him arrested. Mr. Wong was sent in for a six months' spell.

THE MASTODON MINSTRELS AT THE CITY HALL.

The above talented artists gave their second performance at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last evening. The fine brass band of the company played selections in front of the hall between eight and nine o'clock, which were listened to by a large crowd in which the Celestial element of the coolie class formed a large proportion. The programme had been very wisely shortened to a reasonable length, enabling the performance to be concluded by 11 o'clock. The management, with a keen eye to the comfort of their patrons, had provided fans for each spectator which, although the night was less sultry than on the occasion of their previous performance, were very welcome. There was not such a large audience present as that which honored the Mastodons on their first appearance, still, the house was a fairly large and most appreciative one, the side-splitters in the shape of widdlers being well received. Functionally at nine o'clock the performance was commenced with the overture "La Perichole" which was rendered in admirable style and deservedly applauded. Mr. J. Moody, after a little bye play, started off on "Macavity's Mare" and kept her going in "grand" form, the chorus being taken up by the entire strength of the company. In the charming ballad "I'm lonely no more" Mr. Harland tried his very best to please but it was painfully evident from the first that the singer was suffering from severe hoarseness. Mr. Harland has a nice pleasing voice and his inability to do himself justice last night was as disappointing to the audience as it must have been to himself. However, Mr. Harland undoubtedly had the sympathies of his hearers with him and we think he exercised a wise discretion in not going beyond the first verse of his song. "Whoa I tell you" by Mr. R. B. Lewis, and the jubilee "I'll meet you dar" by Mr. R. C. Moore, were capital specimens of the humorous class of songs and took immensely, both singers being loudly applauded. Mr. Bowman sang the "Fire in the Gate" with exquisite taste, his sympathetic voice being heard to great advantage in that touching ballad. Mr. Bowman was vociferously cheered and answered by repeating the last verse. We would here suggest to the Mastodons that their *plano* singing is sometimes too much piano, which is doubtless owing to their not yet having thoroughly gauged the requirements of the building. Mr. Bowman was followed by Mr. Billy Wilson, in the comic refrain "Dirkey, daisy, daisy, laughing." Mr. Wilson has a good voice (we will come to his mouth by and bye) but, unfortunately, he also appears to have a chronic hoarseness which so painfully detract from his singing were he warbling forth a ditty of the "Maid of Athens" stamp; however, as he was last night singing of the adventures of an elephant in the "Zoo" who picked his teeth with the alligator's tail, the hoarseness alluded to did not spoil the harmony. Mr. Wilson's laughing chorus was executed faultlessly so far as time and tune were concerned, while his humour was of a most infectious order, the audience being unable to refrain from joining in the laugh as the capacious mouth of the singer was brought into full view. Mr. Wilson's display of lip was so well received that the last verse had to be repeated, when the Indian rubber "chow trap" was again opened to its fullest extent, which is something like one foot square. Mr. O. T. Jackson was hardly in his best form in "Will the Spring-time come again Mamma" ballad, and although he was loudly applauded it was noticeable that the singer was suffering from a slight cold. The parade of the members of the "Full Moon Society," an institution which is somewhat akin to the order of the "Lasy Beasts" or "Beaky Bachelors," brought the first half of the programme to a close.

After the interval the orchestra performed a waltz which was not altogether faultless, the tenor violin being anything but careful in marking the time; however, taken as a whole, the Mastodons' style of playing value music might be copied with profit by our military friends who so often during the winter months discourse sweet music while the varieties of Terpsichore are treading the floor. In the song and dance "How is that for high" the owner of the champion blubb had another chance of distinguishing himself and showed capital dancing powers in the grotesque and "step line." An encore Mr. Wilson gave "Silver threads" among the gold, or rather a few lines of one of his conductors, very promptly walking Mr. Billy off while he was "reveling" in his infancy, being evidently afraid that some serious accident would occur, such as the big drum going down Billy's throat, if his mouth were allowed to remain open for any length of time. "Silver threads" was vociferously applauded and Mr. Wilson said again to come forward and show his acknowledgments when he took the opportunity of remarking that if any of the ladies present wished to take a lesson in singing the song he had just sung, they could see what his name was by referring to the programme and could call at his residence as he would not be out of town to-morrow, he wound up by repeating the first verse of the ditty and again created roars of laughter. In the character song "Carry me back to Ole Virginia" Mr. D. A. Bowman sang with genuine dramatic effect and received well-deserved applause. The old singer was depicted to the life, the make-up being thoroughly realistic and almost suggestive of yam fields by the Swanee River. Mr. Bowman is a tower of strength, a good singer, and a good actor; his fine voice was heard to great advantage.

THUMB'S UP" was a very laughable affair, the way in which the gigantic nigger, Mr. R. Moore, sent the talent, both male and female, through the window, was a treat to see, and caused great merriment. "Thumb's up" with a little pruning, would doubtless be again well received. The cool dancers made a favorable impression by their excellent dancing, and Mr. C. H. Carter was much applauded for his artistic banjo playing. A word in your ear, Mr. Carter. Imitating the chimes may be very difficult to accomplish on the banjo, but if you want to have your audience with you, give them popular airs and variations. You are a clever artist and we appreciate you, but we want to see you at your best. If you will only give your audience a ditty of the "Ole folks at home" order, in the style we know you to be capable of, you will soon be satisfied that our advice is perfectly sound in this instance. The performance was brought to a close by Messrs. Davies, Moody, Lewis and Bowman in the screaming farce "A woman of words" which fairly convulsed the audience. The Mastodons have some capital songs amongst them and would probably shine as draw a good house if they performed such pieces as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but we have heard it widely said that one farce or another night, and more of the "minstrel" ball would be a more acceptable programme than those already performed. The company announced a performance for to-morrow noon and a complete change of programme for the evening entertainment. We hope they will be rewarded with full houses.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MACAO, May 10th, 1883.

The past week has been productive of some news in this secluded city. After Governor Rosa's assumption of office, and the ceremonies attending thereto, public attention has again been called to the ominous reports of defalcations in the Treasury. The Committee appointed to inspect the accounts and books of that mysterious institution, the Board of Exchequer of Macao, have not completed their labour yet, and it is doubtful whether their report will be published at all. It is suspected by some that the supposed deficit originated mainly through the excessive liberality of a chief functionary, now gone over to the majority, in advancing money to public employees, who adopted the extraordinary system of never returning it. However, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars is considered by some as an enormous sum to be so liberally lent without good securities. Governor Rosa's voracity is hinted at, as one of the causes of unregistered expenses. He simply compelled the Junta to hand him some \$3400 before his departure for Lisbon, of course this abnormal concession was registered; but how much more could he not have demanded and received? It appears he used to have his servants and coolies paid by the public, and even went so far as to charge the supply of wicks for his lamps, in the Colonial Treasury.

The new treasurer has not yet been appointed. Several candidates have laid a claim to that office, doubtless allured by the magnificent salary of some fifty dollars per month.

A Government Council met a few days ago, and Mr. Rosa's happy thought of suspending the execution of the late plundering Decree from Lisbon which demanded fifteen thousand milreis and the whole surplus from the colony, was unanimously approved, and a telegram was immediately sent to the metropolis requesting special authority for adopting this measure. It was reported yesterday that a reply had been received, authorizing the Governor to modify the Decree in such a way as to meet the present requirements of the colony. "St. Paul's at home" is a auspicious news, and Governor Rosa may be proud of having taken the initiative. But I am inclined to take the whole affair *cum grano salis*, as very little confidence is here entertained towards either the metropolitan country or her colonial representatives.

A revolt was very nearly breaking out at the Infantry Barracks yesterday, sixty soldiers having refused to march out to a general parade of the battalion. The commander took energetic measures on the spot, and it is said the defaulters are going to feel the severity of our martial laws.

To-day's *Macaensis* contains an elaborate article about the public expenditure of Macao. You will be surprised to hear that out of \$425,000 spent yearly here, and in "Timor," the army and navy absorb 58 per cent, while public works get only 3 per cent, and public instruction 1 per cent, the remaining balance being punctually remitted to Lisbon. Hongkong spends only 13 per cent on the army and navy, but allows about 16 per cent to ordinary public works, and about forty thousand dollars for public instruction, some minor expenses not being taken into account. This expenditure is really crushing to this remote island.

IRISH COURAGE.

O'Donnell celebrated within that "the two enemies of the Irish people" the "army" and the "navy" were never more opportunely met with regard to Ireland than at this present moment, when the Government has decided to send a large contingent of Irish troops to the frontiers of France, and any one who would have been expected to have seen the Irish soldiers in the front line of the United Kingdom, and the Irish dynamic and the Irish spirit, and the Irish character, and the Irish blood, and the Irish heart, and the Irish soul, and the Irish mind, and the Irish will, and the Irish power, and the Irish glory, and the Irish honour, and the Irish fame, and the Irish renown, and the Irish reputation, and the Irish prestige, and the Irish influence, and the Irish authority, and the Irish command, and the Irish control, and the Irish dominion, and the Irish sovereignty, and the Irish empire, and the Irish kingdom, and the Irish nation, and the Irish people, and the Irish race, and the Irish 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any Irishman deserving the name would try to injure Lady Dixie. Her mother is an out-and-out Nationalist, and that fact alone, apart from the regard due to the gentle sex, would guard the daughter of the Dowager Marchioness of Queensberry from insult and violence. In fact, the motive for this alleged outrage, no less than for the Phoenix Park murders and the London explosions, must appear inexplicable to most people on any other theory than that its authors are, whether secretly or openly, deadly enemies of Irish nationality. "This agitation," says Michael D. Gallagher, President of the Parnell Land League of New York, "is all got up by the British Government. The Land League knows nothing about this. Its plans are to have an entirely peaceable agitation." But unfortunately for this theory of Government authorship, the revelations in connection with the Phoenix Park murders and other similar outrages fasten these crimes exclusively upon a secret society known as the "Irish Invincibles," whose members are composed of the lowest dregs of the former Fenian organizations in the United Kingdom and whose revolting deeds are applauded by the similar dregs of that once powerful movement in this country.

And since the Government has this theory of Government connivance or the attempt of Irish revolutionary leaders, represented by Patrick Ford, editor of the New York *Irish World*, openly countenance the dynamite scheme, of which the London explosions are an example, while another set of revolutionary leaders, represented by O'Donovan Rossa, editor of the New York *United Irishman*, have openly and deliberately adopted it as a national policy. The only plausible ground for connecting Patrick Ford and O'Donovan Rossa with the English Government is that they are effectually playing into its hands; but this ground is of itself inadequate, as Irish "patriots" of their advanced class are entirely too numerous in this country to be all subsidized by the English secret service money which is so liberally supplied from Dublin Castle. No one of common sense would suppose that any organization headed by the Irish leader, or which can be fairly said to represent the Irish people, is responsible for the London explosions or the attempt on the life of Lady Florence Dixie. But both these acts are so thoroughly in keeping with the cowardly methods of the "Irish Invincibles" and their aiders and abettors in this country, that until the contrary is proven, the world is certain to hold them responsible, whether correctly or not. Patrick Ford and Henry George have held that Judge Lawson was right when he claimed that the Irish law laws as they existed before Parnell's agitation were fully as good as the land laws of other countries, and that the English are likely to be right now attributing the explosion in London and the attack on Lady Florence Dixie to the "final efforts of the scotch reptile of lawlessness" in its flight from the Irish capital.

An intelligent London correspondent of a weekly contemporary, speaking as a hostile witness, says that the Irish leader, "despite his associations, is a gentleman, not alone by birth, but by education and demeanor." And in view of recent revelations an evening contemporary would now like to know "what Parnell thinks in all sincerity of his brother agitators." But the answer is not far to seek. "I suppose," said Parnell, in reply to Forster, "if there is one newspaper that I differ with more than another, that I have read less of, that I have studied less, it is the *Irish World*." And for the very good reason that "Mr. Ford, in his office in Brooklyn or New York, chooses to direct his newspaper for the purpose of destroying or attempting to destroy the movement which we have been so carefully building up in Ireland. Mr. Patrick Ford's aims, objects and programme are not my aims or objects, but they may be much more likely the aims and objects of the right honorable gentleman, the late Chief Secretary." Parnell, in fact, believes what should be plain to every one, that his so-called brother agitators in this country and in the United Kingdom who have adopted criminal methods are working on the side of the British Government and are the worst enemies of the Irish people.

The obnoxious course Lady Florence Dixie has recently taken in opposition to the Irish leaders is easily explained. Her political creed she has adopted from her mother, who in an evil day accepted Patrick J. Smyth, the liberator of John Mitchell, and once the idol of Irish Nationalists, as her "guide, counselor and friend." Smyth's hatred of Parnell is only exceeded by his hatred of the Land League. "I," said he, when last remonstrating with his Tipperary constituents, "you are not lost to every sense of patriotic and human feeling, every ray of land reduced to a condition of savagery. See the poor and honest man shot down in his cabin in the midst of his little ones. See the gentle and blameless lady massacred in her carriage. See these things and reserve your curses for that league of hell that has brought all this ruin, all this shame and dishonor upon our nation." This indiscriminate hatred of Ireland's successful land movement was naturally shared by the Dowager Marchioness of Queensberry and her daughter, and the latter, becoming an easy prey to the misrepresentations of Richard Pigott, once the most extreme "patriot" in Ireland, has taken strong grounds against the management of the Land League funds, which, according to her views, have been improperly diverted from charitable use. But Parnell's statesmanlike policy is sustained by the great majority of Irish Nationalists at home and abroad, and in that fact, coupled with the prospect that the criminal element, which is now working on the side of the British Government, will be finally put down by the Irish people themselves, rests the one great hope of Ireland.—S. F. Chronicle.

THE AUSTRIO-ITALIAN ALLIANCE.

The alliance between Austria and Italy is the most important of recent political events in Europe. It is undoubtedly the result of Bismarck's diplomacy, though Germany is only indirectly mentioned, and is inspired by dislike and fear of France. The hatred felt by the Italians for the French is apparently inexplicable. "The intimate connection they have with Austria is scarcely less so. Austria is Italy's traditional enemy and oppressor, holding, not twenty years ago, Venice and nearly all of Lombardy. In the first treaty after the Austrians had been expelled by the aid of the French, they retained a portion of the Tyrol and Trieste, whose inhabitants are Italian by language and tradition. Without the assistance of France Italy would to-day be a mere group of provinces without national unity or foreign influence. Land League. After the war with Austria closed, being able to dictate the terms of peace, he saw fit to secure possession of Nice, sacred to Italian democrats as having kept the Pope in Rome by means of a French army for many years after the ancient city was seized by the Government for a capital. These considerations weakened the remembrance of former benefits, and the exterior of France changed the kindly feeling once felt to antipathy. It would seem, as if an alliance between the French and Italians were natural and desirable. The two nations are closely related by blood. They have powerful navies that, united, might easily control the Mediterranean. One is a republic, while the other is a constitutional monarchy, yet the difference in form of government is more apparent than real. A western alliance including Italy, France and England, would have been in the interest of freedom, and might have offset the overshadowing importance of Austria and Germany in Central Europe. As it is, Bismarck is moulding Continental politics according to his own plans, first binding Austria to Germany as a mutual defence against Russia, and then compelling Austria and Italy to make a treaty, thus withdrawing from France her only possible ally. As to England, she takes advantage of Continental broils to further her Colonial interests, and, presuming on her insular position, keeps as clear as possible of entangling alliances with her neighbors and rivals. The Austro-Italian alliance is also another step in the formation of international plans to thwart the social elements which are proving so troublesome to European governments. Measures looking to a further centralization of power in the crown are expected in Germany, while France, as a republic, is regarded on general principles as an enemy and a disturber of the aristocratic peace of Europe. For any reaction in favor of absolutism in Germany or elsewhere, those who love constitutional liberty will have to thank the Anarchists, who, with their gospel of dynamite, have brought it under suspicion, and made the middle classes prefer safety with thrones and imperial rescripts, to insecurity for life and property, with freedom of the people and universal suffrage.—San Francisco Bulletin.

ETNA.

Etna, the most famous of volcanoes, is again in agitation and promises another eruption, like some of those that have in past times carried death and destruction to the smiling towns and villages that cluster on its slopes. There are two cities and sixty-three towns, of all sizes, on the mountain having a population, with the agricultural districts about them, of not less than 300,000 souls. Etna differs in some respects from other celebrated volcanoes. Its eruptions, whether more or less terrible, have a general resemblance. They are preceded by earthquakes, which are sometimes felt as far as Cyprus. Riffs open down the mountain sides, from which sand, smoke, ashes and scoriae are poured with great violence. Lofly cones are thrown up to the heights of 800 or 1000 feet. Similar phenomena are sometimes observed in the eruptions of Vesuvius, the volcanoes in Iceland and in other parts of the world, but the peculiarities of Etna give it an individuality that has made it famous since it was first celebrated by the writers of Ancient Greece and Rome, and the old fable of Enceladus has been verified by Longfellow. Some of the historical eruptions of Etna have been even more destructive to life than that of Vesuvius that buried Pompeii and Herculaneum so deep that they were forgotten for 1700 years. In 1670, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 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